

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

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ORIGINAL

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PMAC MEMBER POINTS TO SECESSIONIST GROUPS 'AMONG US'

LD291858Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade 2d Lt Demsew Kassaye, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] member assigned to the Ministry of Communications and Transport, has pointed out as important those members of the secessionist groups, who, by their presence, are fighting a hopeless economic and political war against us. It is more important to expose them than the bandits who were fighting us on the war front.

This is what the PMAC member told ten workers' associations of the employees of the ministry this afternoon in connection with the plots being carried out against revolutionary Ethiopia and on ways of building a strong socialist Ethiopia by withstanding the plots.

ADDIS ABABA REPORTS ON 'WEEDING OUT OF RIGHTISTS'

LD292130Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 27 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] The council of the Addis Ababa overall urban dwellers' association hails the revolutionary resolutions adopted by the General Congress of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union [AETU], which moved against the former members of the AETU Executive Committee who worked systematically to place the union under the control of the rightwing of the All-Ethiopian Socialist Movement [MEISON] and which dealt with the election of the new Executive Committee.

The council of the Addis Ababa overall urban dwellers association, which has been in session since 23 May, states in a message that it was a bitter struggle to bend the knee of the former Executive Committee of AETU, which, after taking power over the broad masses of the workers through smooth talking, abdicated the responsibilities vested in them, only to be unmasked together with their antipeople plots, which were aimed at building personality cult and establishing a wayward reactionary political line.

We will now read you the statement issued by the General Assembly of the council of the Addis Ababa overall urban dwellers association supporting the weeding out of the former rightwing members of the AETU Executive Committee.

Friends of the revolution are most gratified to see proof that the Ethiopian proletariat will safeguard its organization, which has been formed through a bitter struggle. Since there is no doubt that counterrevolutionaries will change their tactics in their attack on the revolution when they fail in their sinister plots, we are increasingly convinced that a protracted struggle and more sacrifices await us.

At this juncture of the armed struggle the oppressed proletariat, drawn from the various organizations, has responded to the call of the motherland by fighting the enemy at the war fronts. We have no doubt that it was an inexcusable reactionary stand for those runaway rightists to use at this time the aid given to the proletariat by friendly countries in order to carry out antirevolutionary activities and to fight the proletariat and incite others to fight.

They were exposed by their deeds; by their narrow thinking, by their arguing among themselves and accusations and counteraccusations. They abused the responsibility vested in them as the leaders of an organization we believed was playing a leading role in this radical revolutionary process. Their deeds exposed them.

The action taken by the AETU is an example to others when it comes to weeding out rightists.

The conscious step taken by the LSTU to foil this systematically disguised plot was proof of the fact that no force can ever again reverse the revolution and grab power from the broad masses.

The General Assembly of the council of the Addis Ababa overall urban dwellers association reaffirmed that it will cooperate with the newly elected members of the Executive Committee to help them execute their duties.

UNIVERSITY TO COOPERATE WITH GDR, USSR UNIVERSITIES

LD310240Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1730 GMT 30 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Increasing contact between Addis Ababa University and universities in socialist countries in Europe will greatly enhance Ethiopia's higher education programs, open more opportunities for research work and facilitate the exchange of teachers. This was disclosed yesterday, in a statement issued in connection with the recent tour of three East European countries, by an Ethiopian higher education delegation led by Dr Duri Mohamed, president of Addis Ababa University.

The press and information office of the university said requisite and timely initiatives are being taken to give the Ethiopian educational system a socialist orientation for the active support and participation of universities in fraternal socialist countries. The delegation visited Karl Marx University in the GDR, with which a new initiative was agreed upon, to strengthen cooperation with Addis Ababa University in the field of medicine.

The delegation later reached agreement with Kiev University in the USSR to exchange staff between the law faculties of the two universities. Addis Ababa University and Dresden Technology University in the GDR, are also to cooperate in the exchange of teachers, as well as in research.

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT REJECTS OFFER OF PEACE TALKS

PA301629Y Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] Rome, May 30 (AFP)--Ethiopia today offered peace talks to Eritrean rebels, at the same time claiming a major victory in fighting around the provincial centre of Barentu, 170 kms (105 miles) west of the Eritrean capital of Asmara.

Soon afterwards, a spokesman of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) here rejected the Eritrean [as received] offer.

A spokesman of the Ethiopian Embassy here had said that Ethiopian regular and militia forces, which recently launched a counter-offensive against the Eritrean rebel movements, last [word indistinct] an Eritrean counter-attack on Barentu and captured 1,000 rebels in one day, as well as large quantities of military equipment.

The spokesman invited the "so-called" Eritrean liberation fronts to lay down their arms and to start peace talks, on the basis of the Addis Ababa regime's nine-point plan, which among other things provides for Eritrean autonomy.

Rejecting the offer, the EPLF spokesman said the Ethiopian nine-point plan since [as received] did not offer Eritrea independence. "We shall continue the fight, we shall not lay down our arms," said the spokesman.

The Ethiopian spokesman also warned countries arming the rebels against the "serious consequences that may arise from interfering in Ethiopia's internal affairs."

He said that captured rebels had admitted their weapons had been supplied by "reactionary Arab countries," along with military advisors who operated the more sophisticated Eritrean weapons. The spokesman did not name the Arab countries.

ELF SAYS ETHIOPIA TO OPEN NEW FRONT IN ERITREA

NC301134Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 30 May 78 NC

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 30 May--'Ali Muhammad Salih, director of the Kuwait office of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], has stated that the Ethiopian rulers intend to open a new front south of Asmara to extend from (Adwa) to the Mareb River and southwest in the direction of (Al-Hamra). He said that the Ethiopians are massing large forces, estimated at 50,000 troops armed with all kinds of weapons of destruction, because the Addis Ababa regime has failed to achieve its objectives on the Western front.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Kuwait today, the Eritrean official said that the Ethiopian forces are using the internationally banned cluster bombs in addition to the most sophisticated weapons including rockets, tanks, field artillery and planes, in indiscriminate shelling which has claimed the lives of hundreds of citizens and destroyed buildings.

He confirmed that Ethiopian planes are still heavily bombing the town of Mandafara, capital of Seraye province, and the villages adjacent to Asmara, the capital.

ERITREAN SPOKESMAN: BATTLES CEASED WEST OF ASMARA

JN281705Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 May 78 JN

[Text] Eritrea--A spokesman of the Eritrean Liberation Front has stated that the battles between the Ethiopian forces and the Eritrean revolutionaries have almost stopped in Adi Taklai, 10 km west of the capital Asmara. The spokesman added that after the failure of the Ethiopian offensive against the Eritrean forces besieging Asmara, the Ethiopian Air Force has been bombing the front's positions round the capital, since 22 May, the spokesman said. The Ethiopian Army has suffered heavy losses and the battles have become intermittent. The front, he said, is now keeping pressure on Asmara.

KENYA

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS ARMS AID TO SOMALIA

LD302348Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 May 78 LD/EA

[Test] The Egyptian ambassador to Kenya, Mr Ahmad Kamal 'Ulama, has explained that his country helped Somalia with weapons to defend her internationally recognized boundaries, but such weapons were not to be used to attack Somalia's neighbors. Mr 'Ulama made this clear today when he called on an assistant minister for foreign affairs, Mr Peter Muigai Kenyatta. He expressed his country's wish for closer relations with Kenya. He added that Egypt now understands the Kenya stand on military aid to Somalia.

SOMALIA

REFUGEE SAYS OGADEN UNDER SOVIET-CUBAN CONTROL

LD281916Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 28 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] In the Abyssinian-colonized lands of Western Somalia and Abo, there is no Abyssinian government as such, because the area is under the direct administration of Russians and Cubans, according to Haji Daud Muhammad Mahmud, one of the elders of Dolo in the district of El Kere in Bale province.

Haji Daud, who is one of the several elders who fled recently from the difficulties and the oppression suffered under the unholy alliance, said the unholy alliance has laid down new measures which are contrary to the religion, tradition and customs of the people, and is eliminating all the intellectuals within the society.

Haji Daud, who was formerly chairman of Dolo, and who was later appointed to be the chairman of El Kere district, added that the new regulations require the issuing of identity papers, and forbid any family from moving from its place of settlement, even though the people are nomads and farmers.

Speaking of the privations and oppression, Haji Daud said the troops of the Abyssinian colonizers burn mosques, private dwellings, farms and food stores, and rob the people indiscriminately. The war planes bomb civilians without mercy. He also said that the people, who are nomads and farmers, have no connection at all with the Abyssinian troops except in the form of colonizers and colonized, the latter being those who are struggling for their freedom. He went on to say that the only Abyssinian colonialists present in the Western Somali and Abo lands are the troops, whose job it is to oppress, collect taxes and sow the seeds of division and discord among the people.

Challe Khalif Dabar, who is also one of the elders of (Chareto) in El Kere district, said there has been no development at all by the Abyssinian colonialists in the areas they have colonized for decades: They have sought only to divide the people.

VICE PRESIDENT ABOKAR ADDRESSES MOGADISCIO RALLY

LD262030Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 26 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] History testifies that no force can either withstand or subdue the will of a people who have risen up to fight for their freedom and self-determination. This was said by Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Vice President Challe Brig Gen Ismail Ali Abokar, who addressed more than 80,000 people who staged a demonstration in Mogadiscio. Those attending the demonstration included members of workers unions, youth, women, cooperative societies, members of the armed forces and people from all 14 districts of Banadir province, as well as Eritrean residents in Mogadiscio. They staged the demonstration to express their support for the liberation movements of Eritrea, Western Somalia and Abo and also to convey their condemnation of the foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Africa.

Challe Ismail Abokar, assistant secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, said that although the unholy alliance of Russia, Cuba and their surrogates has conspired to annihilate the Eritrean people and to forcefully subjugate their rights, it is not going to be possible for them to do so. On the contrary, they will suffer a crushing defeat.

Challe Ismail Abokar said it is unfortunate that the Russians and the Cubans, who previously supported the liberation movement, have today turned against the Eritrean people, whom they intend to forcefully subdue in favor of the black Abyssinian colonialist.

The vice president said that the Russian betrayal of Eritrea is not a new phenomenon. It was a common practice for the Russians to cancel their agreements with peoples, whenever they fail to use such people for their own selfish interests. The vice president cited Somalia, Sudan and Egypt as examples of such incidents. Challe Ismail Ali Abokar declared that the SDR policies did not change according to political expediency but were based on a clear, rigid stance, which was to extend moral and material help to all liberation movements the world over. The vice president pointed out that the SDR would continue its policies of extending material support to peoples struggling for their freedom. He added that the Eritrean struggle was a just struggle and that it was imperative that Eritreans, the Western Somali and Somali-Abo be allowed their legitimate right to self-determination.

Speaking of the recent threats by Mengistu to the effect that he would crush the liberation fronts of Eritrea, Western Somalia and Abo, and that he would invade the SDR, Challe Ismail asked: Where were the brave men, of whom Mengistu is boasting about, when the liberation movements freed their lands from the colonialist? Or is he counting on the Russians, Cubans and their lackeys? How long will they be able to continue supporting him, he asked. Challe Ismail said that it was possible for the unholy allied forces, led by the Russians, to capture parts of Eritrea but, nevertheless, the question was: Can the Abyssinian colonialists prevail over these areas and will the Cubans forces stay there forever?

The vice president also talked about the 18-year Eritrean struggle and termed the Eritreans brave people who abhorred colonialism. He said that the historic struggle of the Eritrean people had won them numerous victories, saying that they had liberated the greater part of their country from Abyssinian colonialism.

WSLF CLAIMS SUCCESSFUL RAID ON FUEL DUMP

LD271446Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The gallant Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF] fighters recently attacked the (Guanagaba) base of the allied forces where they killed 150 soliders, at the same time setting fire to their fuel dump. This report, which was published today in DANAB, the WSLF mouthpiece, added that the gallant freedom fighters returned safely to base.

TANZANIA

KENYAN VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT RELEASED; BORDER REMAINS CLOSED

LD302130Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The government has announced the release of vehicles and aircraft belonging to Kenya, which had been impounded in Tanzania.

The decision was reached after Kenya released three vessels, which it had held since 1975.

The principal secretary to the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ndugu Julius Matiko, explained, however, that the border between the two countries will not be reopened until Kenya fulfills the nine conditions of the agreement signed by the two countries in December last year.

Ndugu Matiko said Tanzania has been withholding 204 vehicles and 25 aircraft. He said Kenyan officials are in the country to examine the condition of the vehicles and planes, which had been held after the border closure between the two countries in February last year.

UGANDA

ENTEBBE AIRPORT OFFICIAL DENIES BOMB ON PLANE

LD271438Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] A spokesman of the Entebbe International Airport authority wishes to refute categorically malicious press reports from Nairobi and the BBC alleging that a bomb was planted in a light aircraft which crashed at Ngong Hills near Nairobi last Wednesday while the aircraft was on the ground at Entebbe.

According to the information available at Entebbe airport, the private light aircraft, an Aztec, had been parked at the airport and securely locked and the key to it kept by its owners. In the afternoon of 24 May, the aircraft with four persons on board was cleared to fly to Nairobi under usual flight rules and took off perfectly at exactly 1319 GMT without any abnormality being reported by the pilot.

Since Entebbe is still left to the east African flight information region, centered in Nairobi, most of the flight progress of the aircraft was monitored by Nairobi control tower to which the aircraft must have been connected 7 minutes after take-off, which is the normal hand-over time.

Entebbe control tower did not have any further contacts with the aircraft and did not hear anything about it until Nairobi control telephoned at 9:15 East African Time that it had crashed near Nairobi airport. While on the ground at Entebbe, the aircraft was given maximum security cover, which has now become the standard practice at Entebbe airport. Given those facts, the spokesman therefore strongly refutes any claims or insinuation that a bomb was planted in the aircraft before take-off from Entebbe.

AMIN SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF FORMER KENYAN MINISTER

LD261522Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Life President Idi Amin has sent a message of condolences to President Kenyatta of Kenya following the death in a plane crash of Mr Bruce Mackenzie and three other people near Nairobi.

Your Excellency and dear brother, the field marshal said, I have received the very sad news about the tragic death of Bruce Mackenzie, together with Keith Savage, Whitelaw and Lennox the pilot, which occurred at Ngong Hills near Nairobi, where their plane crashed on their way back.

The late Bruce Mackenzie and Keith Savage had come to Kampala to discuss business with the management of their companies based in Kampala, Cooper Motor Corporation (Uganda) Ltd, and Wilken Telecommunications (Uganda) Ltd, respectively. On this very sad occasion I convey to you personally, the family and friends of the late Bruce Mackenzie as well as the families and friends of Keith Savage, Whitelaw and Lennox, our sincere condolences and sympathy. May God rest their souls in eternal peace.

CONGO

YHOMBI-OPANGO RETURNS TO BRAZZAVILLE FOLLOWING TRIP

LD302050Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Summary] President Yhombi-Opango returned to Brazzaville this afternoon following his foreign trip. He was greeted at the airport by the minister of national defense, other ministers and officials.

ZAIRE

ARMY COMMANDER SENTENCED TO DEATH

PA310142Y Paris AFP in English 0118 GMT 31 May 78 PA

[Text] Lubumbashi, Zaire, May 31 (AFP)--Last Saturday a Council of War here sentenced to death the Zairian Army commander in charge of Kolwezi when it was attacked by rebels earlier this month, the newspaper MJUMBE reported here today.

It said the officer, identified as General Tshikeva, was found guilty of "cowardice during the invasion of Kolwezi."

According to the newspaper, the general had appealed to President Mobutu Sese Seko for mercy.

Under the charges against him as quoted by MJUMBE, General Tshikeva was discovered in his quarters during the invasion, refused to go to his command post and ordered a "strategic withdrawal" by some of his forces.

At one stage, it added, he ignored an SOS from another unit and ordered a pause in the fighting to be extended by 10 minutes on the grounds that he was suffering from dizziness.

MOBUTU RETURNS HOME: AID FROM MOROCCO CONDITIONAL

LD301920Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] President Mobutu has returned to Zaire after spending 1 day in Morocco. The Zairian head of state was given a lecture by King Hassan II. In the king's entourage it is said that Morocco had the delicate mission of being the spokesman for African states and France. In Rabat it is being said that these countries do not want to appear to be defending a man whose popularity is debatable but rather, a state whose territorial integrity is threatened. So President Mobutu has been asked to undertake some internal reforms. Aid from Morocco and other countries could depend on this return to order.

Before leaving Morocco, President Mobutu made a brutal revelation--the Europeans captured by the rebels were liquidated. Liquidated is the very word used by the Zairian head of state.

AZAP REPORTS MOBUTO INTERVIEWS IN MOROCCO, SENEGAL

LD302040Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1833 GMT 30 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dakar--Gen Mobutu Sese Seko, president-founder of the Popular Revolutionary Movement [MPR] and president of the republic, arrived today in Dakar at 1250, Kinshasa time, from Fez, Morocco for a brief visit to Senegal. He was met at the airport by Senegalese Prime Minister Abdou Diouf, in the absence of President Leopold Sedar Senghor.

The president-founder of the MPR said in an interview at the airport with the Senegalese press that the Kolwezi factories will be running again in a few weeks. This is the conclusion reached by a technical commission sent there to evaluate the damage caused to the mining installations as a result of the attack on Kolwezi by the rebels who came from Angola via Zambia.

As for the return of expatriates, he made it clear that this will take place a little later because these whites are still traumatized by the massacres they saw. Thus, they need a break.

As for the creation of an inter-African force, he indicated that this should interest countries which feel threatened by the subversion of the Russian-Cuban coalition, because many African countries are, in effect, collaborating with this coalition.

Before leaving Fez, the president-founder of the MPR gave a long interview to the Moroccan press in which he revealed that the situation in Kolwezi is calm again. But he deplored the fact that the special listening and spotting services learned that the hostages, who were in the hands of the rebels, were all killed last Saturday somewhere in the bush.

The guide, Mobutu Sese Seko, who was not able to reveal the number of these hostages, ordered his colleagues in Kinshasa to inform the embassies of the countries concerned.

As proof of Algerian participation in Operation "Colombe", he revealed that five of the so-called opponents of the Zairian regime who are seeking refuge in Belgium went to Havana, Cuba where they met certain Cuban political and military authorities. It was during this meeting that the idea of attacking Zaire was conceived.

Then, on 28 March 1978, the same people met again in Algiers to discuss certain details of the operation. It was in Algiers that the date of 10 June 1978, was chosen to unleash the operation against Zaire. President Mobutu Sese Seko was prepared to warn internal public opinion (?on) 1 June of the same year.

He said palpable proof is there, and Zaire will make it available to whoever wants it.

"It makes me laugh when I learn that my brother Boumediene goes so far as to say that he wants a confrontation with Zaire," he added.

Citizen Mobutu then wondered what happened after the Algiers meeting, because the attack on Zaire began in the night of 12-13 May, which took the Zairian Army by surprise.

On his talks with King Hassan II, he said that they were solely concerned with the situation in Shaba.

He took the opportunity to thank the royal sovereign, the government and the Moroccan people for the welcome which he was given at Fez and for the fact that since Zaire's accession to independence, Kinshasa has always found great understanding and solidarity in Rabat.

"We must demand that Cuba leave the African Continent. We have proof that Cuba is on the continent with the sole aim of disorganizing and destabilizing everything," General Mobutu stressed, speaking of the conclusions to be drawn from the armed attacks suffered respectively by Morocco, Mauritania and Zaire.

This question will probably be debated at the OAU Khartoum summit.

Paraphrasing President Carter, he added that contrary to what is generally stated "It is an aberration to believe that Cuba is a nonaligned country. It is the most aligned of all Third World countries."

As far as the creation of a collective inter-African security force, he said one should speak rather of a force representing the countries feeling threatened by the Russian-Cuban coalition and not of an inter-African force under the banner of the OAU, because such a force would create sources of useless confusion.

What happens in Shaba, for example, is the work of this coalition, he said in conclusion.

MOBUTU SAYS EUROPEAN HOSTAGES EXECUTED BY FNLC

LD301842Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] In Zaire, the European hostages have all been executed by the Congolese National Liberation Front, following their departure from Kolwezi. General Mobutu confirms this. He is drawing on information supplied by his special services, but the Zairian president is still not in a position to specify the location of the executions.

CENSUS-TAKING BEGINS IN LUBUMBASHI

LD301548Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1156 GMT 30 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] AZAP, Lubumbashi--A census of the Lubumbashi Zone began today on the orders of Zone Commissioner Kabongo Makanda, acting on instructions from higher authorities. The census is intended to determine the exact number of inhabitants of the zone in the drive to stop the rural exodus and irregular stays in the city by the unemployed. Censuses will also be taken soon in the other zones of the Shaba capital.

ANGOLA

MPLA DEPARTMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION HOLDS MEETING

LD301734Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] As we have already reported, the first national meeting of the MPLA-Labor Party's Department of National Reconstruction [DRN] ended its proceedings shortly after midnight, with the reading of a final communique. [begin recording]

[DRN National Director Augusto Lopes Teixeira] The first national meeting of the Central Committee of MPLA-Labor Party's DRN took place in Luanda on 29 May 1978. It was opened by Comrade Carlos Rocha Dilolua, member of the Political Bureau, and it was chaired by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau and Central Committee secretary for the DRN. It was attended by members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, the third deputy prime minister, ministers, deputy ministers and state secretaries for the various sectors of economic and social activity.

In addition to the national director, coordinators and assistants took part in the meeting, as well as activists from the various section commissions at the DRN's national level and coordinators and employees from the department at provincial level.

The meeting considered the following agenda:

1. Reports from provincial DRN's on the economic and social position.
2. Debate on and approval of the basic documents on:
 - A. Guiding principles
 - B. Internal regulations
 - C. Structure of provincial DRN's
 - D. Forms of control to be exercised by the DRN over the state apparatus.

Before proceeding to the agenda, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Central Committee secretary for the DRN, made a speech summing up the importance of the meeting, the functions of the DRN and the proposal for its restructuring.

In the debate that followed the following points were of particular importance:

1. The leading function of the party in relation to the state.
2. The predominant role of the DRN as a party organ in carrying out its function of leadership, orientation and control in the economic, social and judicial fields.
3. The need to strengthen the DRN's permanent structure, providing it with the most politically and technically capable cadres.

On the provincial DRN reports, the national meeting noted the following aspects:

1. The ineffectiveness of most provincial DRN's, because of their weak or nonexistent structures.
2. Weak liaison with the state apparatus, leading to their failure to keep the party informed.
3. The characterization of the present phase as that of setting up the structure of the provincial DRN's.

The [word indistinct] of the agenda, the basic documents were presented and debated:

1. The guiding principles of the DRN--a document laying out its main objectives and functions, and the organizational structure of the DRN. This was approved without any amendments.
2. The internal regulations of the DRN--also approved without any amendments.
3. The structure and running of the provincial departments [word indistinct] national constitution. In the debate on this document, although it was approved without any amendments, various questions were raised on the difficulties of applying it in some provinces because of the lack of politically and technically capable cadres, who could be included in the structures of the provincial departments.
4. Forms of control to be exercised by the DRN over the state apparatus--also approved in general. However, it was recommended that the central structures of the DRN should, together with the (?respective) ministerial council, examine ways of putting them into effect and strengthening them.

Before the proceedings of the first national meeting of the DRN ended, a motion was approved repudiating the recent attack by the South African racists, which resulted in the massacre of hundreds of men, women and children--Angolans and Namibian refugees in our country--as well as a motion supporting the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, its Political Bureau and Comrade President Dr Agostinho Neto.

Luanda, 29 May 1978--The year of agriculture. The struggle continues: Victory is certain. [end recording]

After the reading of the final communique by Comrade Augusto Lopes Teixeira, the DRN national director, Comrade Lucio Lara, who chaired the closing session, made an important speech in which he expressed his satisfaction with the meeting's results.

The secretary of the Central Committee for organization acclaimed the efforts made so far by the DRN in its (?important) function of stimulating production although it does not yet possess (?adequate) structures in some of the country's provinces.

Then Comrade Lucio Lara said that at the present time there exist sectors of national life which merit the special attention of the DRN, such as the agricultural and industrial sectors. In this connection, he again explained the roles of the different departments of the party and their spheres of action in relation to state bodies:

[Lucio Lara--begin recording] It has been made very clear at this meeting that the party (?directs the state), and that in order to do so it needs full liaison between departments, including the DRN. But often [word indistinct], the party leadership, [word indistinct], (?delegates) the direction of the departments to the governmental bodies. [Word indistinct] situation that it is not the function of the Central Committee departments, including the DRN, to direct the (?various) departments and state bodies. They are not the departments [word indistinct]. The organs which exercise the function of party (?leadership) are, as you know from the congress, the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Central Committee Secretariat. [end recording]

At the end of the proceedings the participants also approved a motion reiterating their confidence in the party Central Committee and its chairman, Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto. The motion also pays homage to the heroes of 27 May, who fell because of their fidelity to the cause of socialism, and deplores the recent South African violation of Angolan sovereignty.

CUBAN 11TH FESTIVAL EMULATION REVIEW HELD IN LUANDA

FL310118Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban internationalists who are in Angola have donated over one quarter of a million pesos to defray the costs of the 11th World Youth and Students' Festival and have surpassed the quota they had set. The information was made known at an emulation review held in Luanda at which the PCC [Communist Party of Cuba] Central Committee Secretariat member Jorge Ritzquet Valdes made the closing remarks. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma who was present at the activity as special guest, stated that 70 Namibian youth will travel to Cuba in July to participate in the 11th festival.

Jorge Ritzquet congratulated the preparatory committees that are made up from the internationalist workers from the Cuban Embassy in Angola, the Presidente Hotel and the (Valodia) building in that country. At the same time he stated that the festival will be an appropriate forum at which to reaffirm Cuban solidarity and friendship with the African peoples and, how very especially with the liberation movements that are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

LESOTHO

CUBAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MASERU

PA301502Y Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Text] Maseru, Lesotho, May 30 (AFP)--An official Cuban Government delegation arrived here today at the start of a weeklong tour, which is the first to this mountain kingdom undertaken by the Havana government.

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry said the five-man Cuban delegation were [as received] here to familiarise themselves with Lesotho, which is an enclave within South Africa.

The group is headed by Cuba's ambassador to Mozambique, N.M. Diaz, and will hold talks with senior government officials and visit [word indistinct] development projects in the country.

MADAGASCAR

JOHANNESBURG: CURFEW IMPOSED IN ANTANANARIVO

LD310914Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 31 May 78 LD

[Text] Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, has been placed under a dusk-to-dawn curfew after two days of disturbances. Hundreds of rioters have been surging through the streets of the city setting fire to buildings and looting shops. A government statement says a group of unemployed men carrying arms are behind the trouble. The statement says the men are the enemies of the nation and of the socialist revolution in Madagascar. Fear is mounting that the latest outbreak of violence could grow into similar proportions to those which led to the downfall of President Tsiranana in 1972.

Further Rioting

ID302043Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1800 GMT 30 May 78 ID/EA

[Text] There are more reports of looting and riots in Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, and the authorities have banned all gatherings in the city. The new flare-up followed clashes between students and police yesterday when two people were officially reported killed.

The students demonstrating have been described by the state radio as enemies of the socialist revolution seeking to undermine the government. The violence in the Indian Ocean republic seemed to be worse, involving students, since President Didier Ratsiraka took office in June, 1975. [sentence as heard]

The government has said all available means would be used to restore order.

MOZAMBIQUE

HOUSING MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO CUBA

ID301212Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 30 May 78 ID/EA

[Text] Julio Carrilho, minister of public works and housing, left for Cuba last night at the head of a delegation comprising officials from various ministries, including construction, fisheries and finance. Minister Julio Carrilho said that the Mozambique delegation's visit to the friendly country is aimed at strengthening the ties of cooperation between Cuba and Mozambique and seeking ways to put construction at the service of the people. The delegation also includes officials from the National Planning Commission. Within the framework of an agreement already concluded with the Cuban Central Planning Board, they will exchange views with their Cuban counterparts on methods and tactics of planning.

MUGABE, DELEGATION BEGIN VISIT TO VIETNAM 29 MAY

For Vietnamese reportage on the visit of a Zimbabwe Patriotic Front/Zimbabwe African National Union delegation led by Robert Mugabe, see the Vietnam section of the 30 May and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA COMMENTS ON ZAIRE SITUATION, OTHER ISSUES

ID271120Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 26 May 78 ID/CA

[Press conference given by Zambian President Kaunda in Lusaka on 26 May--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kaunda] Comrade Secretary General, Comrade Prime Minister [words indistinct] brothers and sisters:

The delegation which I was privileged to lead primarily to Great Britain and the United States of America had, as I said on arrival, a very tough time, but very, very fruitful indeed.

We arrived in Britain knowing full well that on the most thorny issue, on which we have not agreed for a long time, there was a common approach: the announcement by the foreign secretary, Dr Owen, that the illegal regime of Ian Smith under the so-called internal settlement was as illegal as the first one. Politically we were one, as I said for the first time in a long, long time. We made our point of view clear as what we expected Western countries to do [words indistinct].

Bilaterally you know by now that the British Government offered us (?15 million) pounds [words indistinct] and that will go some way to easing the problem of foreign exchange that we face. Perhaps more importantly, the British Government has agreed to attend a committee meeting which will be held in Paris sometime in June, I believe towards the end of June. We look forward therefore to more and more cooperation between the British Government and ourselves [words indistinct] that was I believe a good effect after disturbed relations for a very long, long time.

From there we went to the United States of America, where we were given a very warm welcome indeed, [an] equally warm welcome, and I would say that politically again I was personally, and I am sure the rest of the delegation was, very impressed indeed by President Jimmy Carter and the team he has got around him. Dealing with political relations between America and ourselves, I would say therefore that in the first place, such as I have always hoped Jimmy Carter was, is what in fact I found him to be, a very sincere and honest man, I think dealing with the problems of his country in the same way as we would like to deal with problems affecting foreign countries insofar as that country is concerned. He has however problems, which again we in Zambia have long identified as problems of the establishment, the establishment in that country. They have many groups which are fighting against his own policies locally as well as internationally. There are what we call "lobbies" there, and the enemies of African freedom have long realized that they have [word indistinct] support from Capitol Hill. And South African and Rhodesian authorities, rebel authorities, have utilized this internal arrangement (?in the government) to their advantage by winning a number of capitalist groups to support them in canvassing their unjust cause on Capitol Hill. All the same we found equally strong support for our cause on Capitol Hill itself, and I believe we helped to win many friends for the cause of the African people in southern Africa in general.

We dealt with bilateral matters also and the ministers [who I] had taken with me, the delegation, had their own [words indistinct] and almost all bore fruit. These programs of cooperation between that government and ourselves will be worked out in detail by the appropriate ministers here at home once they have been briefed by their ministers. We were, as you know by now, given a loan again a soft one [as heard] to the tune of \$100 million for the next 3 years (?for the food program) which normally is about \$4.5 million. We've now got something like \$10 million. In terms of economic cooperation, here again I think the trip was a very difficult one. We held discussions whilst there on economic matters with President MacNamara of the World Bank. We also met the managing director of the IMF, and all these groups were very, very well disposed to Zambia.

He, Mr (?Carter), collected a number of bankers, and businessmen, some of them have investments in Zambia, and we had a very frank exchange of views with those bankers and other businessmen. We told them it was right to invest in independent Africa while not supporting the racists here. I believe that the delegation made a good impression on the bankers and other businessmen. I believe too that we should be getting some good results out of that meeting.

We had three sessions of discussions with President Jimmy Carter and two further sessions dealing with (?internal) affairs only and we covered a wide range of questions affecting Africa especially. Again, as always, my delegation tried to explain to the American leaders our stand in southern Africa and why we take (?such action). Indeed we made clear, as I did yesterday with the German parliamentary delegation, that it is Western countries that are on trial insofar as southern African problems are concerned. [Words indistinct] It is the Western countries that started the whole problem, it is the Western countries that must help solve that problem if there is going to be any hope of a peaceful, a comparatively peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa. I believe really we were knocking at an open door insofar as Jimmy Carter is concerned. I still believe that that man is sincere, and that man can help, but he has internal problems, as I have outlined already.

After our travels to various parts of the United States of America, we came to New York where my delegation had the privilege of meeting the secretary general of the United Nations. We exchanged views on again primarily the southern African situation, Middle East and some other parts of Africa where we have pockets of problems.

So having outlined that case let me, before I deal with the economic situation at home, refer to the problems confronting one of our neighboring countries, Zaire. During my absence you probably were told that President Mobutu sent his special his roving ambassador, Ambassador Lengema to London to come and see me there. Ambassador Lengema explained to me that they knew, they knew that the rebels were coming into Zaire in plain clothes. They were coming into Zaire, some of them in rags, in working rags, and I was therefore very surprised indeed to learn of the attacks on Zambia by my brother President Mobutu Sese Seko and his government on us, that we were supporting the rebels in Katanga. The [word indistinct] in Shaba province. The truth is that there is no basis in all these allegations. We in Zambia have never at any time thought of organizing against a neighboring independent state. It is not our policy. We have never done that. We have never thought of organizing against a neighboring state in any shape or form. Naturally in keeping with our philosophy of humanism and as a member of the United Nations, we are not able to send back refugees to their countries of origin unless that is done with the consent of those refugees and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees' office here in Zambia.

Now, really I am surprised that this should [word indistinct] such a vicious attack on a Zambia and such unwarranted allegations made against us. The accusation is that these Katangese, former Katangese gendarmes came through Zambia into Zaire and attacked Kolwezi from Zambia. Now what about the statement by Ambassador Lengema, that these people were in fact [word indistinct] stealthily going back into Zaire dressed in rags. In fact after investigations now, we have received reliable information pointing out that these Katangese gendarmes began infiltrating back into Zaire as far back as January. That is the latest information we have, that they started infiltrating back into Zaire as early as January this year.

Now this agrees with the Zaire Government's own earlier research that is about 2 months ago, 2 months ago or so, when Ambassador Lengema came to see me at State House and he made allegations that, he said, in the camp of ZAPU there were also Katangese being trained by ZAPU for an attack on Zaire from there. I investigated those allegations and there is no foundation. I communicated back to my brother pointing out that we have investigated, there is no foundation in that at all. Now I understand that their allegation is [words indistinct] that we have encountered Katangese between Kabwe and Ndola rural areas. Again there is no truth in these allegations, none at all. Let me go back [words indistinct] of attacks by these former gendarmes, as I told Ambassador Lengema in London. How is it possible that these gendarmes should have moved from the border with Zambia to Kolwezi without Zairian troops detecting them? How is it possible? [words indistinct]

Kolwezi is not on the border with Zambia; it is not 1 km from Zambia, the border. It's some distance away. Are we supposed to patrol Zairian areas for the Zairian Government, how could we do this? We would have been accused of interfering into Zairian matters. If we had been asked, of course we might have done that [words indistinct] but as it happens, the distance between Kolwezi and the border of Zambia is a long one, and if Zambia had allowed Katangese to go through that strip, there is no doubt at all that the Zairian forces would have located them. So there is truth in what Ambassador Lengema told me, that these people went there in rags [words indistinct] they are still there. I don't know in rags or not, I don't know now, but they are fighting there.

We have said and I emphasize the point, I say so with love and respect for my Brother Mobutu, because insofar as I know, he is the only man who can keep that country going as one unit, and we in Zambia want that country to remain one unit, because if they begin to split, the problems, political, economic problems that will confront Zambia in terms of refugees will be insurmountable. Apart from the love of peace and harmony to our neighbors' [words indistinct] demands that we do not accept [words indistinct] Zaire. Mobutu in our opinion is about the only man I know today who will keep that country together, united. We need Zairian peace. Not a sad Zaire. Now we cannot do anything to disturb that country at all. We don't have [the] capacity to do that. Politics apart, we do not have the capacity to disrupt Zaire. We have only the capacity to defend ourselves. There is no truth in that allegation. My brother was ill-informed, and I make the point again, without fear or favor, that unless my brother finds a political solution to that problem, whether he invites French or Belgians, Cubans or Russians or any other nation, [he] will not solve that problem; he has got to find a political solution, and Zambia stands ready and willing to support that program if he thinks we can help. I don't know how, but if it's useful, we stand ready and willing to help. I don't see any other way. The people who are there are not Cubans are not Russians, the people who are there are Zairian, and they need room in their country. I will therefore plead with my brother not [word indistinct] the will of God and his people.

[Question] Your excellency, I'm Leonard Kakwaya from ZBS [Zambia Broadcasting Service]. Your excellency, we have flatly denied any connection with the Katangese confused raiders. Are you therefore contemplating major (?patrols) of our border with Zaire? And if so, if that (?step) is taken, what are the possible consequences for our future bilateral relations with Zaire?

[Kaunda] As soon as my colleagues got this information that we had this problem, these allegations, they sent a token force there to go and see what is happening, and so far there have been no incidents, and I don't expect that there will be any incidents at all, except that I should have reported, and I shall use the opportunity of this question to say that we have in fact in the country 300 refugees. We shall [word indistinct] discuss with the representatives of the [UN] High Commission for Refugees' office here in Lusaka, with the minister of foreign affairs and with them. We shall finalize those people [words indistinct]. They'll be put into a refugee camp. So I don't expect any incident at all, except to say that I hope Zambian, our Zambian people who are in Shaba province will not be molested at all. I hope so, because this is important. And by the way, I should also say that on hearing these allegations, my colleague, I think the minister of power, transport and communications who is acting in place of foreign affairs minister summoned his excellency, the ambassador of Zaire. We have had no feedback from his excellency, the ambassador.

[Question] Your excellency, my name is Make Dakar from the ZAMBIAN NEWS AGENCY. You say refugees are actually coming into the country. What measures are we taking to insure that the rebels do not come in masquerading as refugees?

[Kaunda] When refugees come in they always are a matter between us as a government and the [UN] High Commission for Refugees' office, as I have said already. And if any of the Katangese come in we will certainly be able to handle them in the usual way. If they decide that they are going to be as refugees in Zambia, they'll be welcome, if on the other hand they want to use Zambia as a base, that we will not allow them to do.

[Question] My name is Lee Musona from the ZAMBIAN DAILY MAIL. I was just worried about the British press and the American press, about its worry over the Cuban and Russian involvement in Zambia, I mean over the Rhodesian situation. I would like to ask how much you were asked about this question officially by the British and American governments and what answers you gave them.

[Kaunda] (?First) comment--this is a question to us which involves, like any other point, morality in politics. And what we have said publicly here is what we said to the British authorities as well as to the American authorities, that is that this pre-occupation by Western world, especially the Western mass media on Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa is really to me not understandable at all. To begin with, we should not deal with effects. We must, as I said before, deal with the cause of problems of this nature, not the effects. The question of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa is, in our opinion, no different from French, Belgian involvement in Africa, no different at all. I don't attack my brother Mobutu for involving in his country French and Belgian troops. He is a free man, but so are other people. Angola is a [word indistinct] free country, Ethiopia is a free country, they involved the Soviet Union and Cuban troops instead of Belgian and French, what's wrong with that? I condemn neither. I'm saying they are all independent. If I want troops here [words indistinct] are invited from us, they will come. I'm sovereign, [words indistinct] and I explained to the best of my knowledge and sincerity of purpose, let us deal with the cause, not the effects.

Now about Soviet and Cuban involvement in Zambia. I made it clear to them, to all [words indistinct] press that Cubans have diplomatic relations. There is a diplomatic mission on Zambian soil and Cubans are free to move around; so are the Soviet Union, just like the Americans, like the French, the Belgians, the English, the whole lot, the Zairians, everybody is here. And in terms of ZAPU guerrillas, they are here. We have not hidden the fact that we have trained them here. We have not hidden the fact that some of them are trained in Angola. Everyone knows that, and that in Angola because our brothers are not [word indistinct] they are not (?children), they are almost 2 or 3 years old now as a country. They cannot just train their soldiers, so our Cuban friends help them, train them in Angola. Here we [word indistinct] them. What's wrong with that! So long as that situation in Rhodesia continues there will be a need to train freedom fighters. You remove the cause which is the basis of Cubans training Rhodesians [words indistinct] in Angola, which is the basis of Zambians training Zimbabweans here in Zambia. [Words indistinct] and the only people who can do that are Western countries. How many times have I stated that? I'm a plain-speaking fellow, [words indistinct] as I said be honest. What I'm talking here about is the plain truth. So please let all those who are worried about Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa also worry about involvement of other nations on the Continent of Africa. Why only two, why? [applause]

[Question] [Words indistinct] the first question is on Shaba Province affairs. I would like your excellency to explain to us what is meant by a refugee, whether a refugee is a person who comes into the country armed nor not armed?

[Kaunda] Who is a refugee? Is he armed or not armed? A refugee is a person who runs out of his country, armed or not armed and goes to another country to ask a place there in the sun, or in the cold, depending on the weather. And in our case when a refugee comes here armed with his arms we always disarm them and then we look after them in the way I have described already. So for us there is no problem if the refugees come with arms, and I haven't heard that any of these 300 came armed into Zambia, not yet. If they came armed, the police know what to do. They will disarm them and then look after them.

[Question] Mr President, I want to take you back to the loans. I believe that to implement an economic program requires drastic and pragmatic economic approach. Is there any likelihood of his excellency the president to draw on possibility of changing things like exploitation of new market areas, consider border closure, new policies on nationalization, free education, free hospitalization. Is there a possibility of looking at these economic sectors?

[Kaunda] Well, no. There is no need for us to review our policies, none at all. Those policies stand. We are following them up and all we have said. And I repeat that now is that we remain true to the peasants and workers of Zambia and we remain true to its investors.

[Question] Thank you, your excellency. My name is Ekol Bonausi from Drum. Recently President Bongo of Gabon said something about forming a peace-keeping force from all the OAU countries. What is your comment about this, seeing that most of the problems that develop in member-countries are usually internal. Is it not a sensitive thing to do?

[Kaunda] The only thing I can say that [words indistinct] not agreed as to whether we shall use Soviet Union or French to train her people. It will mean some difficulty at the moment, but in principle I support that. But how we do it might be a difficult problem until we are able to agree. Well, you see, to have high command, you must have a supply of arms, madam, and if you have a supply of arms, it will come from France. We might need the French to [word indistinct] the support, and I don't know whether the Americans will do that. If we get them from Russia, then what we have to do [words indistinct] need Cubans to come and train them and whether that would appeal I don't know, so we have a difficult problem. The principle's alright, and [words indistinct] I'm talking about now. So we will discuss it at the OAU. Thank you.

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